Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

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☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

For Sale,

The SCHOONER,

THREE SISTERS

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 700 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

No. 47, Penn-street.

feb. 6. §

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the Insurance of shipping will be opened on Monday next, 28th inst. at No. 95 South Front-street—where a share of the public patronage is solicited.

N. & J. FRAZIER.

jan. 25. d1w 3awim

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 19 2aw

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,

TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen,

Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW

M A R I A,

HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine

1 pair nine pound Cannon

A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

4000lbs Fine Flota Indigo

23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, }
November 28 } §

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS

HAVING taken Mr. Warrel, jun. as a partner, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that they propose opening their school immediately on their arrival from Baltimore, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Private tuition in families as usual.

Terms and time of beginning will be made known in a future advertisement.

Feb. 7 dtf

Madras Handkerchiefs.

An elegant assortment, just received,

And for Sale, by

ISAAC LOYD,

Next to No. 44, South Wharves.

feb. 7 ¶ d1w

To be Let,

A House and three Acres of Land,

Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.

feb. 7 §

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

feb 1 d10t

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.

dec 29 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in canisters.

nov. 23 def

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.

December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
JOHN HALL. } Assignees of J. Thomas.

dec. 31. dtf

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No. 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 1 §

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No. 187, south Second street,

—VIZ —

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. senshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan. 24 §

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov 24

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors--

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed.&fr 6w

For Sale,

Deliverable at Norfolk,

A CARGO OF

Honduras Mahogany, & Logwood.

For terms apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND, & CO.

February 9.

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

dec 22 §

NOTICE.

Is given to all those indebted to the firms of

Jackson & Evens,
John B. Evens, & Co.
Evens & Bullock,
Whitton, Evens & Co. and
John B. Evens.

THAT the Subscriber is fully authorized to adjust and settle the affairs of those concerns; and that SUITS will be indiscriminately commenced on all accounts that remain unpaid on the 20th day of March next.

John B. Evens,

No, 119, South Third-street

feb 2 cod6w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 63 Acres situate in Newton Township, Delaware county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and one half from Friends Meeting House: there are on the premises a Dwelling-House, Barn and Stables and several springs of water; also an apple orchard and several hundred peach trees, a meadow well watered and ten or twelve acres of good woodland For terms apply at No. 8, White Horse Alley; or to the subscriber on the premises.

ABNER MOORE.

2d mo. 6, taw3w

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D COXE, esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, *sheriff.*

God save the Common-Wealth.

jan. 24. 2aw

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening, and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.

feb. 6. 2aw tf

Pasture Lot.

TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth street, continued, about half a mile above the city—It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer.

feb. 6 2aw tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.

6aw

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same day by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore he next day (Sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.

General Post-Office, }
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } eo6w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had of the Booksellers,

in general,

Thoughts on the Two Witnesses

Rev. 11.—*Who they are:*

WITH cursory comments on some passages of Scripture, and some things that have been, and are now acting in the world of mankind, prophesied of by the Witnesses.

Communicated in three Letters to a Friend,

By CATHARINE CHARLETON,

Member of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

"I am not ashamed to own my Lord, or to defend his cause, maintain the honor of his word, the glory of his cross."

feb 7 ¶ 3t

To be disposed of at Privave Sale,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATED in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, state of Delaware, five miles on this side of Wilmington, and one from the Practical Farmer. It contains 144 acres, of which about twenty-five is timber. The whole is well-watered and commands a view of the river Delaware. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and other out-houses. For conditions, apply to Delehay and Bonnick, at the sign of the Practical Farmer, or of E. B. Hopkins, broker, No. 83 Chesnut-street.

feb. 7. 3taw2w

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—tupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

Hemp & Iron.

The CARGO *of the* BRIG FANNY, J. Brufsenberg, master, from *St. Petersburg,*

—CONSISTING OF—

89 Bales Hemp,
1634 Bars Iron
11 Bales Ravens Duck
3 Ditto Russia Sheeting

FOR SALE BY

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water-street.

WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

200 Bales Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs,
100 Ditto Hessians and Rolls,

Creas, Britannias, Patterbornes, Bielefield Linen, Cheeks and Stripes, Brown Holland, Bunting, Sail Twine, Turkey Yarn, Hair Ribbon, Tapes, Bed Ticks, Hog's Bristles, Port Wine, Claret, Salt, Roll Brimstone, German Steel, Slates, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, Pearl Barley, &c. &c.

feb 7 2aw3w

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,

no. 208, north Front street.

2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market contining in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way aerofs the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—

JOSIAH HEWES
JOHN MORTON
JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.

BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

jan. 9 d14F

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, }
1st mo. 8th, 1799. }
jan. 8 1awtf

City Commissioners Office.

January 8th, 1799.

THE following arrangement was made by the Board, for the more effectual cleansing of the City; each Commissioner to superintend district,—*viz.*

No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the North side of Vine street, to the South side of Mulberry-street.

2. Hugh Roberts, from the South side of Mulberry-street to the South side of Chesnut-street.

3. Joseph Claypoole, from the South side of Chesnut-street to the North side of Spruce street.

4. Isaac Jones, from the North side of Spruce street to the South side of Cedar-street.

Note.—When any of the public Pumps are out of order to the Southward of High-street—application may be made to Thomas Dixey in 5th near Cedar-street, or Godfrey Gebler in 4th between Walnut and Chesnut-streets. And for the Northern part of the city to Dixey and Dehaven, in 8th street, between Sassafras and Vine-streets.

☞ Meetings of the Commissioners are as usual, every Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Old Court-House.

jan. 19.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

FROM THE

Anchor Club.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. Julius Cæsar.

THE present moment is certainly fraught with more serious consequences to America, than those she has experienced at any former period. Heretofore she has made her way through a hazardous nonage with the assistance of a valuable few to direct her inexperience; but in that flexible state she has received impressions and taken bents, which, from the peculiarity of her situation, threaten her with serious evils. She was intoxicated with the fumes of poetic liberty, and amid the irritation of war, intoxication became fomented almost into delirium. The soberness of enquiry was relinquished for the enthusiasm of speculation, and her philosophers regarded less the systems of duties which the nature of man renders inseparable from tranquil society, than the delightful picture of human excellence and felicity which their fancies had drawn, and which presented to their minds a view of unlimited gratification, inexhaustible plenty and undisturbed repose. The vulgar were flattered by the doctrine of equality and soon began to rate their own worth and importance by the reputations of eminent men. Their insolence was called independence of spirit; and not a circumstance was left unimproved, which had a tendency to realize those wild and extravagant reveries which nothing but experience can correct nor any thing but suffering can awaken. In her councils however, she had still some wise men; and she was not without faithful and steady guides to conduct her through the glimmerings of her doubtful morning into day, which, while it unveils the dangers which surround her, presents also the means whereby they are to be avoided. At this moment we are to determine whether we shall employ those means for our own preservation, or suffer avarice, love of ease, and fallacious hopes to seal our misery. Two paths are now evidently open before us; the one leading into the bloody fields of French turbulence, irreligion, and wretchedness; the other, under the auspices of heaven, to the temple of order, piety and happiness. But it is necessary that our choice be now made. Every moment's procrastination will weaken our resolution, and every step we take in error must be retraced. We have had our season of conviction, and if we refuse to profit by it, the impression will wear out, the opportunity will pass by, and those horrid principles which we now have it in our power to eradicate, will continue their insiduous labors till they prostrate every virtue, and precipitate us into that depth of misfortune and depravity which is now the object of our dread and abhorence. Already have we experienced the evil effects of delay; familiar with insult, we have received blow after blow till our sense of honor is become callous, and we even begin to question our own right to avenge. Is not this sufficient to arouse us from our lethargy? If it is not, the motive may be strengthened, by observing the progress of French manners amongst us. It is only to paralize the hand of government, that frugality and plainness of life are recommended by its enemies, while they themselves are indulging in every species of extravagance and debauchery. And who can hope that amid the continual display of alluring wantonness and seductive pleasure that our now honest though unguarded citizens will long remain free from contamination? No one can harbor such an expectation. The door therefore should be barred to their entrance; and this is the time to employ the expedient. Let us therefore by a firm and unalterable resolution convince mankind that we are ripening into an honest reputation, which at all hazards we are determined to defend and preserve: that our national character is to guard our national rights and honor; that we mingle with calm prudence keen penetration and prompt decision; and that we are not a nation of licentious visionaries and patient victims; but men who know how to estimate the blessings they enjoy and will risk every thing to perpetuate them.

S.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 15.

A CHARGE

To the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania, at December Sessions, 1798:

By ALEXANDER ADDISON,
President of those Courts.

IN circumstances of extraordinary danger or alarm, extraordinary danger must be adopted: for ordinary means are incompetent for extraordinary occasions. Though I may not kill a man, while I am in no danger from him; yet if he be in the act to kill me, or I find him breaking into my house in the night time to rob me, I may put him to death. This results from the general law of self-defence. The sacred right of property will not forbid us, when a house is on fire, to pull down the adjacent buildings, to save the rest of the town.—Nor will the right of personal liberty restrain the magistrate from committing to jail a man who has actually done no mischief, if another is justly afraid of mischief being done by him. All these are extraordinary cases, to which the ordinary rules of property, or of personal liberty and safety, are not applicable: and the violation of those rules, in such cases, is, in true construction, no violation of them: for they were never meant to be applied to such cases, but only to the ordinary and peaceful state of society, and must yield to the great law of self preservation and common welfare.

Nations, like individuals, are also bound, by the law of self-preservation, in times of danger, to adopt measures, which would be altogether unjustifiable in ordinary times. They may destroy an hostile army. If a hostile army be suffered to march through a neutral country, to attack another nation, this nation may also enter that country, and oppose its enemy. If fields, gardens, houses, or towns, shelter its enemy from the full force of attack, they may be destroyed. If it be necessary to weaken the enemy by want, the corn, cattle, and all kinds of provision may be carried off, and the frontier made, as it were, a desert. Such things are, in times of danger, justifiable by the law of self-defence; though in ordinary times they would be unlawful and inhuman. On the same principles of self-defence, to prevent a dangerous communication of intelligence, or any measure unfavorable to its safety, when a nation is, or is likely to be, engaged in war, it may order any aliens, who may be suspected of promoting or favoring the designs of its enemy, to depart out of its territory.—This may be always, and has been generally done. And, unless where this right is regulated by treaty, this may be done at the discretion of the government under which aliens reside. For every government must be sole judge of what is necessary to be done, for its own safety or advantage, within its own territory*. And, even with respect to their own subjects, most governments have reserved a right, without being required to shew any cause, to commit to close custody any subject suspected as dangerous to the peace or welfare of the community. In England, this right is restrained by the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which gives to every subject imprisoned an opportunity of requiring the cause of his commitment, and of obtaining, in all proper cases, his enlargement. When, therefore, the King of Britain's ministers find it necessary, for political reasons, to restrain the personal liberty of any subject, without shewing any cause for it, a law must be obtained from Parliament, suspending the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and Parliament may, whenever it pleases, pass such a law.

Conforming to the principles of liberty inherited from our ancestors, the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is established, as a principle, in the government of this State and of the Union†. And, though Congress or the General Assembly may, respectively, like the British Parliament, by law, suspend this privilege; yet they cannot, like the British Parliament, pass such law whenever they please. For the Federal and State Constitutions have declared, that "the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." So that, in this country, no citizen can be deprived of his liberty, without an avowed and sufficient cause, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the legislature think the public safety requires it, and suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. But here the Constitution leaves aliens, as in other countries, to the protection of the general principle of the law of nations, or of the particular provision of treaties made between the United States, and the government whose subjects or citizens the aliens severally are.

Congress, in its last session, found the United States in extraordinary circumstances of peril, unequalled since their independence was solemnly acknowledged. France, having, without any respect to the principles of liberty, the law of nations, or the rights of individuals, plundered the land to the utmost reach of her grasp; extending the same unprincipled rapacity to the ocean, and plundered indiscriminately friends and foes. Of all nations and governments none had with more affection regarded the revolution of France, none had more assiduously cultivated her friendship, none had more scrupulously observed the rules of neutrality, or consistently with those rules, partially indulged the views of France; than the nation and government of the United States. And if neutrality, justice, affection, and gratitude, could have exempted any government and nation from injury from France, the nation and government of the United States might justly have claimed this exemption. But what weight has justice with a government without principle, without religion, and without an interest in the prosperity of the people over which it is placed! If the French government had regarded only the interest of France, it would have cultivated the affections of America. But the French government, like the false mother, indifferent to the life of the child, regarded not the interest of the French nation, but the indulgence of its own pride, which, exalted by success, beyond the bounds of moderation, sought to humble all authorities in universal prostration at its feet. She commenced and prosecuted spoilations of our trade to an extent that threatened its ruin: and the dismal effects are displayed in the bankruptcies of our merchants, and the languishing state of our commerce and agriculture. The American government patiently and peacefully sought redress by negotiation; but the presumption and rapacity of France rose in proportion to the patience and peace of America; and, with unexampled insolence, she repeatedly drove away our ambassadors sent to claim only an exemption from injury, and a payment of just debts; required us, by an ignominious tribute and bribe, to double the damage we had suffered; and threatened us, if we refused this, with war and ravage on our coasts, burning of our towns, and even dissolution as a nation.

What could have swelled the insolence of France to this pitch of extravagance? Had we done her any injury? She can shew none. Was it her great success, and mighty power? We are at a distance to defy her power. How then dared she thus to insult and injure us? She accounted us a divided people, split into factions, among which she had zealous partizans. In this state, she knew, we could make no resistance. And, while we remained in this state, she might safely persist in her proud oppression: and she did so. For men, without regard to religion and justice, *will* do whatever they *can* do: and nothing but resistance and force will restrain them from injuring others. France had long known and promoted divisions and factions among us. And had sent spies into all parts of our country, to procure information of our circumstances and opinions.—These travelled through America, under various pretexts, of curiosity, of philosophy, or of avoiding tyranny or persecution at home. This Talleyrand, who demanded the bribe and loan from our ambassadors, travelled through America as an emigrant; and, after his return to France, was appointed minister of foreign affairs. From its spies and other agents here, the French government received constant intelligence of the sentiments of the citizens, and the measures of the government of America; and was thus prepared to promote its own views, and defeat ours.

If ever there was a time in which it was proper for any government, to order aliens to depart out of its territory, it was proper for the American government to do so at this time. In other countries, this would have been done by a proclamation of the executive. This was a new case under the American Constitution, and proper for the interference of the legislature. Congress, therefore, passed a law*, the substance of which in its own words, I shall here state.—

"It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to order all such aliens, as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect, are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time, as shall be expressed in such order.—Which order shall be served on such alien, by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and be returned to the office of the secretary of state, by the marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed."

But "if any alien so ordered to depart shall prove, to the satisfaction of the President, by evidence to be taken before such person as the president shall direct, that no injury or danger to the United States will arise, from suffering him to reside therein, the president may grant a license to such alien to remain within the United States, for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such place as he shall designate—And the president may also require of such alien to enter into bond to the United States, in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the person authorised by the president to take the same, conditioned for the good behaviour of such alien during his residence in the United States, and for not violating his license; which license the president may revoke whenever he shall think proper.

"And if any alien, so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in such order for his departure, and not having a license from the president to reside therein; or having obtained such license, shall not have conformed thereto; every such alien shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States."

This law further enacts, "That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof, any alien who may be in prison in pursuance of this act; and to cause to be arrested, and sent out of the United States, such of those aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom, and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases, where, in the opinion of the president, the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any alien so removed, or sent out of the United States by the president shall voluntarily return thereto, unless by permission of the president of the United States; such alien, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned as long as, in the opinion of the president, the public safety may require."

But it is provided, "That it shall be lawful for any alien, who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, by virtue of this act, to take with him such part of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he may find convenient; and all property left in the United States by any alien who may be removed, as aforesaid, shall be subject to his disposal."

One would have thought that a law so reasonable in itself, so conformable to the law of nations, and the practice of all governments, and, while it is altogether consistent with the constitution, so necessary to the safety and defence of the United States; if it did not obtain all praise, would, at least, have escaped all censure. Yet this law was not only vehemently opposed in Congress; but, even since it was passed, has been reprobated by ignorant, or wicked and seditious men; and for their vile and selfish purposes has been held up to detestation, as unconstitutional and tyrannical. In many parts of the Union, it has been used as a pretext and instrument, to enflame the passions of the people, disturb the peace of the country, destroy respect for the laws, and relax the authority of the government; and in one state, to produce such a commotion, as threatens an insurrection, if not a separation from the Union.

It is proper for men in all stations, and peculiarly in my station, to endeavor to counteract such mischievous passions and miserable consequences. With this view I shall examine the objections, which I have observed to be offered against this law, solemnly established by the authority of the United States.

1. It is objected to this law, that it is contrary to the express words of the Constitution.

We perhaps ought not to wonder, that this objection is made. Added to the want of sense and knowledge in some of the objectors, of modesty in most of them, and the general disposition, from prejudices excited and nourished by slander, to believe every act of administration wrong; the habit of opposition prepares their minds to make and receive it. For a habit of opposing every thing makes dreadful havoc, not only on the feelings and conscience, but on the understanding itself.

This objection is made on two grounds.

The first is, that the Constitution declares that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person§." From this it is inferred, that, as Congress cannot yet prohibit such migration or importation, they cannot remove the persons, who have migrated or been imported; for this, it is said, would be, in effect, prohibiting the migration or importation.

It is well known, that the prohibition in view, respected only slaves. This was universally understood, at the time of the publication of the Constitution, during its discussion, and ever since. All the members of the Convention know this. The speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress who was a member of the Convention, did, in the argument of this bill, in a committee of that house, expressly declare this to have been the avowed sense of the Convention, on this clause of the Constitution; and no man, of any knowledge, of the subject, has ever seriously entertained a doubt of this. The Convention was so averse to the traffic in human beings, that they would not directly name slaves, slavery, or the slave trade. The southern members thought their States not yet prepared for the prohibition of this traffic. The other members agreed to give those states twenty years to think of it. In that space, they would probably abolish the slave-trade themselves; or, after that, Congress might do it. In the mean time, the Convention would not give slavery the sanction of being expressly named. Instead of the word *slaves*, the word *persons* was used; and, to correspond with this, the word *migration*, and explanatory of this, the word *importation*, as more properly applicable to slaves, or *persons* considered, not as aliens, but as *property*.

Or considering this prohibition as respecting only slaves, we find another reason for this construction, in the power reserved to Congress "to impose a tax on such *importation*;" while no such power is expressed as to migration; and thus for constructing those words as meaning a different manner of introducing slaves. Congress is restrained from prohibiting their *importation* by sea, or their *migration* by land, into any of the states; but may lay a duty on their first importation, not on any subsequent migration; the duty in that case being presumed to have been paid before. While the prejudices or necessities *of the states then existing* were thus indulged; the Convention confined this indulgence to them, and did not restrain Congress from prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves into any state *thereafter to be established*, but left them to the discretion of Congress. Whatever reason may be assigned for it, this is certain, that it was the plain meaning of the Convention, and has been the uniform construction of the Constitution, that the restraint laid on Congress, by this clause of the Constitution, applies only to the prohibition of introducing slaves.

But supposing this not the true construction of this clause of the Constitution, and supposing that congress is thereby restrained from prohibiting the migration or importation of any aliens whatever; it does not follow, as a just consequence from this, that Congress can make no law to remove such aliens. A rule will not be extended beyond the strict words, if this extension will promote mischief; especially if it endanger the safety of the people, which is the supreme law. I would ask whether this restraint, supposing it to respect aliens generally, must not be limited to times of peace; and whether it must govern in extraordinary times of danger, or must then give way to the great rule of self-defence and general welfare? Let us try this construction by the rules of reasoning. It is a rule, that, if an argument prove too much, it is unsound.—Suppose a body of Frenchmen to arrive at Boston, who with arms and ammunition, which men may carry for their own defence, and tell the people there, that they are *persons* who have migrated, to settle peaceably in the country. Another body of such emigrants, with the same tale in their mouths, at New-York; another, at Philadelphia; another, at Norfolk; and another, at Charleston. Must the state legislatures of Massachusetts, of New-York, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, and of S. Carolina, be convened, to order those several bodies of emigrants to depart out of their several states? Well; the Boston emigrants march peaceably into Connecticut; and the South Carolina emigrants into North Carolina; and so of the others, till they all meet peaceably in Maryland; and then declare, that they are come, by order of the directory, to settle there, and to prevail on the President and Congress, to give the tribute demanded by the directory. All this they may do; and yet, if Congress had proceeded to make a law, to prevent their landing, or effect their removal, we should be told, that Congress cannot prohibit the migration or importation of aliens! This seems a strange absurdity. And yet the absurdity of this case is only altered, it is not removed, by substituting the case on which Congress has acted. Spies are, at all times dangerous; they are generally not less, and they are often more dangerous, than open enemies; and those who corrupt our opinions, and pervert our duties, are the most dangerous of all enemies. A power to make such law is clearly necessary, for the general defence and welfare of the United States; the care of which is properly deposited with the government of the United States.

For "the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity*;" established a Constitution, by which objects of general concern to the nation are properly submitted to the management of the General Government. And this government is expressly bound to "guaranty to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence†;" and has "power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof‡." The restraint or expulsion of aliens, in times of war or danger, has, by almost all nations, been considered as a necessary measure of protection and self-defence: and, from the nature of the case, the law of nations, and the general constitutional authority of the government, I cannot permit myself to doubt, that a power to restrain or expel them necessarily exists in the government of the United States, as in every government charged with the general welfare, the common defence, and protection against invasion and domestic violence. If this be a necessary and proper mean of accomplishing any object, with which the government of the United States is charged; the power of exerting it is clearly vested in that government. The difficulty of obtaining the universal consent of the individual states to any measure, however salutary, was sufficiently experienced, as the great evil to be remedied by the Constitution. And a construction of the Constitution, were it admissible, will not be favored, which would leave the general defence of the nation at hazard, on the caprice of a single state.

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* *U. S. Const. Pream.*
† *Const. Art. 4. sect. 4.*
‡ *Const. Art. 1. sect. 8.*

(Concluded in our next.)

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* *Vattel. L. of N. Prel. sec.* 17, 20. *B. 2, sec.* 94.

† *U. S. Const. Art.* 1, *sec.* 1. *Penn. Const. Art.* 9, *sec.* 14. 1 *U. S. L.* 101. 2 *St. L.* 241.

* *25th June*, 1798—5 *U. S. L.* 143.

§ *Art.* 1. *sect.* 9.

Just Received,

By the ships Juno, Walters, and Four Friends, Hubber, from Hamburg,

AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

460 pieces 6-4 quadruples silesias
35 do. 8-4 do.
139 do. creas a la Morlaix
34 do. 9 8 coutils
3 do. 4-4 do.
44 do. 6-4 guingas
250 do. Russia sail-duck
10 pipes Ricarlo wine
25 hogsheads French brandy
80 do. claret
100 casks, at 4 doz. bottles each } claret of super-
228 do. at 1 do. do. do. } ior quality.

Also on Hand,

11 bales ticklenburgs. at 23 to 28 cents pr. ell
12 do. Weser linnen, at 16 to 20 cents pr. yard
1 box paterbornes
5 boxes hollow glass ware
5 casks Russia bristles (first quality)

Erick & Lewis Bollmann,

no. 100, Spruce street

feb. 13 §

To be Let,

A genteel, convenient three story

BRICK HOUSE,

IN SPRUCE STREET, (no. 64)

THIS house has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during last fever.

feb. 12. d5t af. eo tf.

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 21st day of the present month,
FOR DELIVERING,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center-Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or PART of
One Million of sound, hard burned
BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Bricks will be received—One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other before the 15th of May. It is desired that the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they be sent in writing to

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth street
the first house from Market-street.

feb 8 §

White Oak Logs—or
White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 10th day of March,
For the Delivery,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent at any part within the said City of the WHOLE or PART of
104,000 feet, running measure, of
WHITE OAK LOGS,
In lengths of ten or twelve feet,
Or of the same quantity, of
LOGS,
Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,
as under :
24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.
64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs must be strait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.
Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth-street,
the first House from Market-street.

feb 8 §

A quantity of Russia Hemp

Cordage and bar Iron
25 hogsheads Tallow
Platillas, Royal Brittanias
Checks &c. in cases
Now landing from the ship Four Friends, Capt. Hubber, from Hamburg, at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, and for Sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,
Who have on hand,
Crates of Earthen Ware
Cannon and Carronades of various sizes
Dry white Lead
Guns and Pistols assorted in cases
Gun Flints in kegs
Ships' Muskets
Claret of a superior quality in cases of 1 to 3 dozen each.

feb. 13. drot

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
Church Hill, Dec. 22.

☞ ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden, in this city.

jan. 24 §

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkil, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.

January 8, 1799. eod6w

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm of Fifty four acres, within five miles and a half of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford on the river road, fourteen acres of wood-land, five acres of good meadow, the residue thirty five acres, excellent arrable land and which will make the best of meadow. On the premises are a decent two story Brick House and Brick Kitchen a good garden & orchard with a variety of fruit trees and a well of very good water.

For terms apply to Thomas Benger, near Bristol Bucks County, or William Waln, No. 144, South Second street, Philadelphia,

ALSO,

A Lot of eight or nine acres,

OF very good land in good order for clover seed with or without a large frame Barn as good as new, enquire as above.

feb 14 ¶ 3taw3w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philedelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS,
JOHN ALLEN,
} Assignees

feb. 14. 3awtf

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-street.

feb 11 2awtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRISDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 15.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2.

Six Per Cent.	15/8 to 9
Three Per Cent.	9/8 to 9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	20 to 21
—— North America,	46 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	30 } Dividend off
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	35 }

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.

— London, at 30 days	56 1-2
—— at 60 days	54
—— at 90 days	52 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild.	36 to 37 1-2 cents

The Hon. James Schureman of the house of Representatives of the United States, is appointed by the legislature of New-Jersey, a Senator in Congress, for that state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the hon. Mr. Rutherford.

DIED—On the 7th inst. at his house in Duck Creek, Cross Roads, Delaware, after a lingering illness which he sustained with great patience and resignation, GEORGE MITCHELL, esquire. He has left an amiable wife and only child to lament his loss.—Of him it may be truly said, he was an affectionate husband—a tender parent—and a sincere friend.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

CLEARED,

Schr. Little Tom, Butler, St. Thomas's

Brig Polly, Smith from hence to the Havanna, was recaptured by a British priveteer, and sent into Nassau.

Schr. Daphne, Riply, from hence to the Havannah, is taken and carried into New-Providence and acquitted with the exception of some part of her cargo which was deemed contraband.

Schr. Commerce of and for this port, from Port au Prince, is cast away on Sugar-Key, crew saved.

The Brig Fair American, Thompson, of this port from N. Carolina to Surinam, is taken and sent into New-Providence.

The brig Clarissa, Nicholls, from hence to La Guira, is taken and sent in to Marttnique, by a government brig of fourteen guns.

☞ Letters for the ship India, Capt. Ashmead, for England, will be received ot the Coffee-House until Monday next the 19th instant.

New-York, February 14.

Yesterday arrived the British packet Lady Harriot, Capt,———, in 91 days from Falmouth. She sailed 22 days before the Chesterfield, capt. Jones, and brings the October mail: of course affords us nothing new.

She has experienced very tempestuous weather on the coast, and was obliged to throw her guns overboard.

We understand that she was eight weeks beating on the coast of Halifax, but could not make that port. Capt.———, picked up the capt. and crew of the ship Amphion, foundered at sea. This vessel was 21 days from this port, bound to Hamburg, at the time of the accident. The particulars are detailed amongst our marine articles.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the INSURANCE of SHIPPING, is now opened at No. 95 South Front-street, where a share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. & J. FRAZIER.

feb 15 d1m

Just received per ship Juno, Capt. Wolters, from Hamburgh,
Creas à la Morlaix,
Dowlas, whole pieces
Do. half do.
Brown Platillas.
Also on hand,
Russia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled,
Do Deck nail rods,
Brandy 4th proof, and
Rice. For sale by
ISAAC HAZLEHURST & SON.

feb. 15. d2w

Notice.

THE subscribers, stockholders in the Delaware Bridge Company at Easton, residing within the city of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at Barnabas M'Shane's tavern, sign of the Harp and Eagle, Third, north of Market street, on Monday evening the 18th instant, at 7 o'clock, when communications will be laid before them for their consideration, lately received from the Managers of that Corporation.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
FREDERICK BOLLER,

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1799 d3t

JAVA COFFEE,

ABOUT 22,000lb. of Java Coffee in bags, entitled to the drawback,
FOR SALE,
At No. 119, Market street,
Where also may be had as usual,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Paints, Glass, &c. &c. of
RICHARD WISTAR.

feb. 15. 2awtf

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, late of the city of Charleston, and formerly of this city, mariner, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands, against said Estate, will please exhibit them to ROBERT HEYSHAM, Admr.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1799 eod3w

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

USURPATION of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

THURSDAY Feb. 14

Mr. Livingston called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, calling upon the President for any information which he may possess touching the suspension of the French arrete declaring neutral citizens pirates, when found on board the vessels of Belligerent powers, which being read.

Mr. L. called the Yeas and Nays upon it He said, he understood that since yeste day, a member of this house had applied at the Office of the Secretary of State, and been informed that some information had been received relative to this subject.

His resolution was carried 52 to 38.

Messr. Livingston and Harper were appointed a committee to wait upon the President therewith.

The following Report was made on the 17th ult. by the Committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's Speech, as relates to the "naval, establishment, the augmentation of the navy, and the adoption of systematic measures for procuring timber and other supplies."

THAT an act passed the first of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, authorizing the President of the United States to cause the frigates United States and Constitution, of forty four guns each, with Constellation of thirty six, to be manned and employed; for the accomplishment of which, the twenty seventh of March following, a law passed, appropriating a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty three dollars, to complete and equip those ships for sea; also two hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and seventy nine dollars for the pay and subsistence of the officers and crews for one year—sixty thousand dollars for wear and tear, and two thousand two hundred dollars to pay salaries of persons having care of the navy yards at Norfolk, New-York and Portsmouth.

On the twenty seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, an act passed, entitled "An act to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and "for other purposes," authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, purchased or hired, a number of vessels not exceeding twelve, nor carrying more than twenty two guns each, to be armed, fitted out and manned under his direction; to carry this into effect, the sum of nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated.

On the 4th of May, 1798, an act passed, authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built or purchased, a number of small vessels, to be equipped as gallies or otherwise, to be stationed in such parts of the United States as he may direct to carry this into effect, eighty thousand dollars were appropriated.

On the 28th of May, "An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the U. States passed, which authorized the president of the U. S. to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States to seize, take & bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the law of nations any armed vessel of the Republic of France sailing under authority or pretence of authority, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredation on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof; and also to retake any ship or vessel of any citizen or citizens of the United States which may have been captured by such armed vessel.

On the 22d of June, an act passed entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled "An act providing a naval armament," and the act, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be purchased or built, a number of small vessels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwise." This act authorizes the President to encrease the strength of the revenue cutters, to seventy marines and seamen, and authorizes the President to employ them, as well as the small vessels to be equipped as gallies or otherwise.

On the 30th of June, was passed "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States; and for other purposes;" This act authorizes the President of the United States to accept vessels offered on the credit of the United States, where he may cause evidence of the debt or the obligation to be given therefor, limited to twelve vessels, the interest to be paid, not to exceed six per cent. This act also stipulates the size of the vessels to be received, as well as the size of those authorized by the act of the 27th of April—viz. six, not exceeding 18 guns each, twelve, not less than 20, not exceeding 24, and six not less than 32 guns each. The third section of this act authorizes the President to accept of armed vessels from any state, body politic or corporate, citizen or citizens of the United States.

An act passed July 16th last, making a further appropriation for the additional naval armament, provides for the building of three ships of not less than 32 guns each, and appropriates 600,000 dollars for that purpose, and authorizes the President of the United States to employ timber and other materials for ships now on hand, to be used for this purpose, or disposed of in such manner as he may direct.

In conformity to those several acts, the ship Delaware of twenty guns, sailed on a cruize, and took Le Creyable French privateer, of 14 guns, and seventy men, within soundings, on our coast; which privateer had taken vessels on the coast, A few days after, the ship Ganges sailed on a cruize, this ship mounted twenty four guns; in June, the Constellation of thirty six guns, sailed on a cruize, and in July, the Constitution and United States, of 44 guns each, and shortly after several other vessels of war. For a particular account of the existing force, as well as the additional vessels preparing, the Committee exhibit herewith, a report of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 26th ultimo, as follows:

[Here follow a number of estimates of the purchase, equipment and support of vessels of war; which have already been published.]

Your Committee beg leave to report, further, that about the time of the sailing of our ships of war, and before the merchant ships were permitted to arm for their defence, our trade was in such jeopardy at sea and on the coast from French privateers, that but few vessels escaped them—that ruin stared in the face all concerned in shipping, and that it was difficult to get property insured—that insurance stood at the following rates in Philadelphia at that time:

	outwards	homewards
To Russia,	22 ½ per cent.	22 ½
Sweden,	20	12 1-2
Denmark, & Hanse towns	17 1 2	17 1-2
Holland,	20	17 1-2
Great Britain,	17 1-2	17 1 2
Spain,	17 1-2	17 1-2
France		
Portugal	15	15
Morocco	20	20
Italy	27 1 2	27 1-2
China, & the East-Indies,	20	15
West-Indies,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Africa,	2	20

That at this time insurance can be had at the following rates, in the same offices:

	outwards	homewards
To Russia,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Sweden,	12 1 2	12 1 2
Denmark, & Hanse towns	10	10
Holland,	15	12 1-2
Great B itain,	10	10
Spain,	12 1-2	12 1-2
France		
Portugal,	10	10
Morocco,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Italy,	17 1-2	17 1-2
China, & the East-Indies,	10	10
West-Indies,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Africa,	12 1-2	12 1-2

Hence it will appear, independent of our greater security at home, as well as from insult and robberies abroad, that the saving on our shipping, exports, and imports, for the last year, has been more than could have been expected in so short a period. But pleasing as this is to the committee, they have good reasons to believe that the saving will be greater as our naval force encreases, believing that insurance will be less than it now is. The committee would exhibit an exact statement of the imports and exports of the last year if they had it in their power, as well as the quantity of tonnage employed by the United States, but on account of the dreadful malady that afflicted this city as well as other important towns of the United States, the returns cannot be obtained; nor can the committee exactly estimate the value of the imports of the last year, as the value is not annexed to several articles which pay duty—the duty being estimated by the pound, on coffee, &c.—and rum, &c. by the gallon; but the imports in the United States, from the 1st of October, 1797, to 30th September 1798 may be safely estimated at fifty millions of dollars—the committee believe, more, as the profits on exports have been considerable—and monies imported are not entered.

The exports beginning on the the 1st October, 1796, and ending September 30th, 1797, were 51,294,710 dollars.

In addition to which, the committee are assured, that large sums of specie have been exported, particularly to the East and West-Indies, and China.

The merchant shipping of the United States built and employed in that period, were as follows:

In Foreign Commerce,	675,046 tons
Coasting Trade,	200,372
Fisheries,	38,920
	914,338
besides	3,114 tons

of shipping built in foreign countries, making in the whole a total value of 917,452 tons the value of which may be fairly estimated as follows:

Shipping owned in the United States, employed in foreign commerce, 678,160 tons, at forty dollars per ton,	27,126,400
Coasters and fishermen, 239,292, at 30 dollars,	7,178,760
Total, Dollars,	34,305,160

The Committee beg leave to state, as their opinion, that the measures taken for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and subsequent thereto, have saved to the United States, considerably more than all the expences incurred by the naval establishment; and in aid of their opinion, they beg leave to exhibit the following statement:

Exports and imports into the U. States for one year, commencing from the time of the sailing of our vessels of war, and authorizing merchants ships to arm—Dollars 100,000,000—at 7½ per cent. is	7,500,000
Value of vessels employed in foreign trade, 27,126,400 7 1-2 per cent. is	2,006,730
Coasters & fishermen, 7,178,760 at one per cent.	71,787 60
Total Dollars	9,578,517 60

which may be reasonably calculated on, as, notwithstanding the rate of insurance has fallen so much, the stock of insurance companies of this city, is higher than in any other period, which evidently shews that it may be still lowered—the natural consequence must be, that freight will fall, as insurance; foreign productions must share the same fate, whilst the productions of our country and *fisheries*, will raise in the same proportion—as the merchants of this country will be enabled to do more on a less capital, and with more certainty.

The exact expence that has attended the whole of the naval equipment cannot be ascertained on the account of the late fever, added to the Secretary of the Navy's not having entered on the duties of his office until June last, and the Accountant of the Navy, not before September; but the annual expence attending the present naval establishment, including eight revenue cutters, is estimated at two millions four hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and ten cents, as will appear by the report of the Secretary of the Navy in this report; and the Committee presume, that the sums there stated will be fully adequate to answer the purposes for which they are intended;—from that sum may be taken the annual expence of the Retaliation galley, taken in the West-Indies by two French frigates, twenty four thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven dollars, and fifty-five cents, leaving the annual expence of the present armament, two million, four hundred and nine thousand, four hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Your Committee beg leave to report, as their opinion, that for the safe keeping and careening the ships of war of the U. States, that a dock or docks should be established in one or more places in the U. States—that it would be adviseable to lay in anually a stock of timber for the building and repairing of ships of war, and that a sum of money ought to be appropriated for that purpose, that the President of the United States be authorised to have put on board such of the vessels of war as he may think proper, an additional number of guns, than for which the ship or vessel may be rated, and that an additional sum ought to be appropriated therefor—That the navy of the United States ought to be augmented, they therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That docks be established in the United States, and that a sum not exceeding dollars, be appropriated therefor.

Resolved, That dollars be appropriated for the annual purchase of timber to be used or preserved for building ships or vessels of war of the United States.

Resolved, That the navy should be augmented with ships, to carry not less than seventy four guns, and sloops of war of not more than eighteen guns, and that a sum not exceeding dollars be appropriated therefor.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be authorised by law to augment the number of guns on board any ship now in service, or building, above the number such ship may be rated, and that dollars be appropriated for that purpose,

Resolved, That the President of the United States should be authorised to take on the naval establishment, such of the revenue cutters now in service as may be, in his opinion fit for service abroad.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Yesterday arrived ship Liberty, capt. Fitzpatrick, 57 days from Teneriffe, informs us, that a declaration of war, by Spain, against France, was daily expected—that a few days before he sailed, a Spanish frigate arrived there from Old Spain, with intelligence that they were making great preparatirns for war, and had raised in addition to their standing army upwards of 20,000 men. The day capt. F. sailed, a French privateer got under way, but was brought to again by the forts.

SHIP AMPHION,

21 days from this port, on the 17th of October last shipped a sea, which carried away her main and mizen masts and fore yard. Shipped another sea, which did considerable damage. Went to work to clear the deck, and got the boats overboard, and also the large anchor. Sprung a leak, and could not keep her clear with our pumps, one of which was broken in two with the ship of the sea. We lay in this condition for three days, when we (the captain and 11 hands) were picked up by the British packet Lady Harriot.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 15,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The celebrated COMEDY, of
The Chapter of Accidents.
After which will be presented, a COMEDY, in one act, called,
All in Good Humour.
To which will be added, a Serious Pantomime, told in action, in one act, called,
The Death of General WOLFE.
[With new Scenery and Machinery, representing the landing of the troops—the action on the heights of Abraham—and the attack on the town and fortifications of Quebec.]
General Wolfe, Mr. MARSHALL,
[With "How stands the Glass around," written by General Wolfe the night previous to his embarkation for Quebec.]
The Scenery, &c. designed by Mr. Milbourne—The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

☞ The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells at the office of the Theatre, from ten till one, and on the days of performance, from ten till four.

TO BE SOLD,
On Thursday the 1st March, next,
At the Merchants' Coffee House,
In the evening, at 7 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,
—*viz.*—

A LOT in Arch-ſtreet between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Arch-ſtreet, 32 feet and depth 120 feet, on which there is two frame tenements which rent for 60l. per annum—free of all incumbrances.

One Lot in Trotters Lane in the Townſhip of Moyemenſing, between Front and Second-ſtreet, about half a mile from the city, containing one acre of land, on which is erected a one ſtory Brick tenement and a ſtable, the ſaid lot and appurtenances rents for 20l. per annum.

One Lot, containing 3¼ acres of Land adjoining Carſon's eſtate in the townſhip of Moyemenſing, on which is a two ſtory Brick tenement, two rooms on a floor, a good Brick kitchen, a good Orchard of the beſt grafted fruit Newtown Pippins, a very large ſtrawberry patch and the Land all in good order and well adapted for a garden, now in tenure of Rebecca Goſner, and rents for 60l. per annum.

The above three lots poſſeſſion can be given in April next.

A beautiful
COUNTRY RETREAT,

Situated in Turner's Lane, known by the name of Gravel Run, on which is a handſome Brick Building two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the Houſe, and cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water, a good Tennants Houſe; alſo a good Barn, a garden, good orchard, &c the whole in compleat repair, and containing from 14 to 15 acres of land—ſubject to a leaſe to Richard Wells, eſq for 5 years to come from the laſt for which period the rent has been paid

A Ground Rent on a lot on the eaſt ſide of Third Street, a little below Shippen Street, on which is a handſome three ſtory brick houſe—the Ground Rent is £.32 per annum, out of which £.5. 5. is to be deducted leaving a ground rent for ſale of of £.17. 15 per annum —alſo a ground rent on the weſt ſide of George ſtreet, adjoining the above lot on which there is no buildings—the ground rent is £.7. 10 per annum out of which £.5. 5. to be deducted, leaving a rent for ſale of £.2. 5. per annum—the houſe joining ſaid lot in George ſtreet is ſubject to pay the ground rent.

The terms and conditions ſhall be made known at the time of ſale and for further particulars enquire of

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
feb. 12 dtMar.1

Sales of valuable Property.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on SATURDAY, the 16th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening,

ALL that valuable property, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut ſtreet and the Drawbridge No 114, late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed; conſiſting of a large three-story Brick Houſe, two-story brick Kitchen, with cellars under the whole—Alſo a two story brick Store on Dock-ſtreet, No. 23; the lot is nineteen feet front on Front-ſtreet, and extends 145 feet to Dock ſtreet, on which the above store is erected; the whole now in the tenure of Cladeus F Roſett; the yard is paved with bricks; with a pump of good water by the kitchen door. Poſſeſſion to be given the 6th of June next. The above property is clear of all incumbrance. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may ſee it by applying to Mr. C. F. Roſett. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

SHANNON & POALK, Auct'rs.
February 12.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Committee appointed to diſtribute the Donations received for alleviating the Diſtreſſes of thoſe who are ſuffering in conſequence of the late Calamity, are requeſted to bring in their accounts previous to the 20th inſtant.

By Order of the Committee,
PETER BARKER, *Clerk.*
2d mo. 12, 1799.

FOR SALE,
In the healthy and pleaſant village of
BORDENTON.

A HANDSOME, well finiſhed, and convenient two ſtory Frame Houſe, and lately occupied by colonel John Vanemburgh,—the Houſe is 36 feet in front on the main ſtreet, and 30 feet deep—four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen 18 by 15 feet, two good rooms over the ſame and one with a fire place—a very excellent cellar under the whole houſe; the lot two fifths of an acre, encloſed with a high board fence; the garden in high cultivation, and contains a variety of beſt grafted fruit.—Good ſtable, carriage houſe, ſmoke houſe and a pump of good water in the yard, the whole in complete repair. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of the village of Bordenton and the neighborhood are too well known to require any commendation.

For terms apply to *James H. Imlay, eſq.* now in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber now on the premiſes.

MARY VANEMBURGH,
executrix.
Bordenton. feb 13 d6w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or ſhall, by the firſt of March next, ſign the diſcharge of the ſaid Stelle, will pleaſe to preſent their accounts to either of the ſubſcribers, made up to the firſt of Auguſt 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the firſt of April next. The diſcharge will be in the poſſeſſion of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-ſtreet, until the firſt of March next.

JAMES W. CLEMENT, } Acting
WILLIAM MOTT, } aſſignees.
jan. 10. 3awim

Land, Town Lots, &c.

LAND in the Townſhip of *Cambria* and lots in the Town of Beula, Somerſet county, Pennſylvania, for ſale at a moderate price and upon a reaſonable credit; any quantity may be obtained from 100 acres to 10,000 —and good mechanics and laborers may have land or lots for their work.

The ſituation is healthy and the ſoil good;—the preſent ſettlers are ſober, induſtrious and well informed. A ſeminary of learning, public library and other uſeful inſtitutions have been among the firſt objects of their attention. Roads have been cut, and new ones are contemplated in different directions—The diſtance from Philadelphia is about 235 miles; from Pittſburgh 65 miles and from Fort Franklin 85 miles. The beſt rout is through Harriſburgh, Lewiſtown, Huntingdon, &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
MORGAN RHEES,
No. 177 South Second-ſtreet,
Philadelphia, or of
Meſſrs. JONES & MOORE,
Surveyors, Beula.
feb 13 2aw6w

THE COMMISSIONERS,
APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subſcription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be diſtributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th inſtant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commiſſioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive ſubſcriptions.

By order of the Board,
Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.
2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each ſhare at the time of Subſcribing.

30 dollars at the expiration of two months
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months
} From the time of ſubſcribing

CHINA GOODS.

Now delivering from the ſhip New-Jerſey, from Canton,
FOR SALE,
At the Stores of the Subſcribers,
CONSISTING OF

BOHEA
Hyſon ſkin
Young hyſon
Hyſon and
Imperial
} TEAS.

White nankeens
Luteſtrings, colored and black
Senſhaws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing ſilks do. do.
Black hair ribbon
Black ſattins
Caſſia in ſmall bales
China ware in dining and tea ſetts

On Hand,

50 trunks and caſes dimities, muſlins, ginghams, muſlinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in ſmall packages, for the Weſt-India market.

25 trunks of printed calicoes, aſſorted for the Weſt-India market.

1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced.
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in ſheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raiſed copper bottoms in tubs.
A ſmall invoice of queens ware aſſorted.
Engliſh wrought nails in caſks.
Sheathing paper.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in caſks.
Old Madeira wine fit for uſe.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
feb. 11 m w.fr tf.

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canniſter ſhot
Patent ſheathing copper, bright, aſſorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 oz. per ſquare foot, ſheets 48 by 14 inches, ſuitable for veſſels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and ſpikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlaſſes
Gunners ſtores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 croſs boxes
Patent ſhot in caſks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown ſtout, in caſks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, aſſorted
For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th ſtreet.
October 29. eo.tf.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
John & James Poultney,
BEING diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers; and thoſe having demands to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOHN POULTNEY,
JAMES POULTNEY,
1ſt mo 30 w&frtf

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-ſtreet,
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF

COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, *&c. &c.*

Alſo, a large aſſortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various deſcriptions.
January 1 1awtf

All Perſons

Indebted to the Eſtate of HENRY HILL, deceaſed are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber and thoſe having any demands on the ſame to produce their accounts for ſettlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS,
no. 139, Market ſtreet
Philadelphia, dec. 4, 1798 cotf

NOTICE.

THE co partnerſhip of JOHN GREEN & Co is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid Firm are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having any demands to preſent them for ſettlement to any one of the Subſcribers—each being duly authorized to adjuſt the ſame.

JOHN GREEN.
EDMUND DARCH.
SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their ſtock of Goods—conſiſting of

Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.

At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are ſelling on very low terms to cloſe the buſineſs.
jan. 18 taw3w

January 23d, 1799.

IN purſuance of a reſolve of the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

The Stockholders are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on each of their reſpective ſhares of ſtock, on or before the firſt day of March next, to the Treaſurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE WORRALL, Sec'ry.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Treaſurer.
jan. 25. frſa4w.

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their firſt BALL will be on Thurſday next, 14th Feb. at Œllers' Hotel—Ladies tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Byrne, or of their ſcholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every faſhionable Dance now in uſe in the politeſt circles of Europe—and relying on their attention to their pupils, hope for the generous patronage of a diſcerning public.

Pleaſe to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second ſtreets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the ſame days from ſix till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.

February 11. dtf

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers for ſale the following deſcribed property,
—*viz.*—
ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the ſouth ſide thereof, between 7th and 8th ſtreets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth ſouthward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a ſubſtantial Brick Dwelling Houſe, three ſtories high, with garrets and an extenſive range of back buildings alſo of three ſtories—the whole compriſing two genteel parlours—a ſpacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—waſh-houſe, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of paſſage into Market-ſtreet, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the ſame ſituation and next adjoining, weſtward to the one above deſcribed, containing in front, on Market ſtreet, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a ſmall family.

The back ground of both theſe lots is rendered healthy and pleaſant by gravel walks and graſs plats and a number of fruit and foreſt trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a paſſage into Eighth-ſtreet through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the ſame from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eaſtward of the ſubſcriber's Dwelling Houſe, containing in front 33 feet and extending ſouthward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a ſubſtantia Brick Dwelling Houſe, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the ſame height and materials. Alſo a Carriage Houſe and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north ſide, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is alſo accommodated with a paſſage into Eighth Street, through the above deſcribed alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the weſt ſide of King ſtreet, containing in front on the ſame 505 feet, and extending in depth weſtward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, and another Brick Building adjoining, ſuitable for a Store or Office together with ſeveral frame tenements—a ſtream of water runs through the ſouth part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchaſe money will be required—the remainder may be at intereſt for a number of years by giving the premiſes in ſecurity, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.
jan 11 d1w 2awtf

AT an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennſylvania, the 2d day of January 1799, before the honorable John M'Dowell and John Gibſon Eſquires Judges of ſaid Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the court orders, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publiſhing in the United States Gazette, that they may ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why he ſhould not be diſcharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.
february 1 ¶taw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,
THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwaladar, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for ſixty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
December 12. m. tf.

To be Sold, or Let
ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER,

A NUMBER of very handſome Building Lots, on the South ſide of Arch-ſtreet, near Ninth ſtreet, and on Ninth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

ALSO,

A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant ſituation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-ſtreet.
jan. 30. 2aw3w

WAS FOUND,
On FRIDAY, the 8th inſt.
Below SOUTH-STREET, in
Front-Street,
A SILVER WATCH,
With a STEEL CHAIN.

The Owner on proving his property and paying charges may have the ſame, by applying to No. 188, South Front-ſtreet.
feb. 13 wf&m

FOR SALE,
A Small Plantation,

OF about 176 acres, whereof 34 acres are under Clover of one and two years, including an orchard of ten acres; 26 acres of excellent bottom and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres of wood land. The remainder is now under the plough, 10 acres of which are in the beſt order to receive graſs ſeed next ſpring.

It is ſituated in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, and diſtant 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a ſtone Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen and pump; a ſtone Spring-Houſe and Waſh-Houſe; a ſtone Tennant's Houſe; a large ſtone Barn and many other uſeful out building, and a good Garden feneed round with boards.

For further particulars apply to
P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer,
No. 43, Mulberry-ſtreet.
B. BONSALL, Dock-ſtreet, or
J. LAUMOY, on the Premiſes.
feb 4 3awtf

For Sale by the Subſcriber,
No. 145, Market-ſtreet,
Very low for Caſh, or a ſhort Credit,
The remaining ſtock of the late Houſe of
TODD & MOTT,
Cloths, Kerſeymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Printed dimities
Hoſiery, threads, twiſt and ſewing ſilks
A ſmall amount of hardware,

WILLIAM MOTT, Agent for the aſſignees of Todd & Mott, to Whom, all perſons indebted to that concern, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,
Having commenced buſineſs in the Commiſſion line, his ſtore is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all deſcriptions.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

Alexander J. Miller,
No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,
THE FOLLOWING
WHITE GOODS,
Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,
—*viz.*—
Gaunjees
Allahabad Baftas
Tandah Coſſies
Fine Long Cloths
Moories and Short Cloths.
feb 1 ◊

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a ſhare in the ſaid Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, ſtanding in the name of JOSEPH REED, the ſame having been accidentally loſt or deſtroyed,
Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and thoſe having any demands, to preſent them for ſettlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the adminiſtration.
nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South ſtreet wharf,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,
Apply at Stores on the Wharf,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, 1ſt and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.
Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yeſterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,

A Single caſe Silver Watch,

the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are ſcratched on the rim of the caſe—a ſteel chain and key, gilt ſeal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice ſhall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.
jan 21

Stray Horſe.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horſe, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.
jan. 19, ¶

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, Maryland, authoriſing WILLIAM POLK, eſqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of ſaid Board, to procure a principal teacher for ſaid Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and ſuch other branches of Literature as it is cuſtomary to teach in ſuch Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is preſumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is ſpacious and will accomodate at leaſt ſixty Students.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-ſtreet, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princeſs Anne, Maryland.
dec 17 §

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable buſineſs—For particulars enquire at no. 68, ſouth Fourth ſtreet

A perſon who has ſome knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, the Preſident of the United States is authoriſed to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons, and upon ſuch terms and conditions as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous for the United States, a ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, ſo however, that no contract or engagement be made which ſhall preclude the United States from reimburſing any ſum or ſums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of ſuch loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the ſaid Act, that ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be pledged and appropriated for paying the intereſt, and alſo for paying and diſcharging the principal ſum or ſums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, purſuant to the authority aforeſaid—*And whereas* by the ſaid Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to eſtabliſh ſufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the proviſions before-mentioned for paying the intereſt and principal ſums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed purſuant to the ſaid Act. *And whereas* the Preſident of the United States did by an Act or Commiſſion under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, authoriſe and empower, the Secretary of the Treaſury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any ſum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make ſuch contract or contracts as ſhould be neceſſary, and for the intereſt of the United States, in purſuance of the Act of Congreſs above recited.

Now therefore, the underſigned, Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the Act of Congreſs, and the authority from the Preſident of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1ſt. A book for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the uſe of the United States ſhall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thurſday the twenty eighth day of February enſuing, which book ſhall continue open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the whole of the ſaid five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed. If more than five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed on the firſt day of opening the ſaid loan, the ſurplus ſhall be deducted in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed by individuals, exceeding four thouſand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be ſubſcribed there ſhall be forthwith depoſited and paid the ſum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, ſhall be made within the firſt ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt September and October enſuing. The Secretary of the Treaſury however reſerves the right of reducing the number of inſtallments by ſpecial agreements, with the individuals who may become ſubſcribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any inſtallment of the ſums ſubſcribed according to the tenor of the ſecond article, the next preceeding inſtallment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which ſhall have been paid, for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed ſhall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The ſums ſubſcribed ſhall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of diſcount and depoſit of the ſaid Bank at Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleſton, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Maſſachuſetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Iſland, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Caſhiers of the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit and of the Banks aforeſaid ſhall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a ſubſequent inſtallment ſhall be received at any other place than that where the firſt inſtallment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in caſe any depoſits ſhall be made at the offices of Diſcount or Depoſit, or at either of the Banks aforeſaid, which ſhall not be applied to the payment of the firſt inſtallment of ſubſcriptions to the Loan aforeſaid, the ſaid depoſits ſhall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treaſury.

5th. For the ſums or number of ſhares of one hundred dollars, which may be ſubſcribed, certificates ſhall be given by the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, which ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, and delivery of the parties in whoſe favour the ſaid certificates may be iſſued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the ſecond article preceeding.

6th. The ſums ſubſcribed and paid in purſuance of the tenor of the ſecond article preceeding, ſhall after the ſaid payments have been compleated, conſtitute a funded capital ſtock diviſible into ſhares of one hundred dollars each, which capital ſtock ſhall bear intereſt at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the reſpective inſtallments payable quarter yearly at the Treaſury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the ſame may ſtand credited, until the laſt day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the laſt day of December in the ſaid year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and after reaſonable notice to the creditors, which ſhall be given by an advertiſement in ſome public newſpaper, printed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall be redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States by the reimburſement of the whole ſum or ſums borrowed, and which may conſtitute the ſaid capital ſtock either at the treaſury of the United States or at the loan offices where the ſame may ſtand credited.

8th. The credits for the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall and may be ſeparately certified in ſums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thouſand, four thouſand or ten thouſand dollars, and the credits ſo certified ſhall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treaſury and Loan Offices reſpectively, in purſuance of the rules which have been, or which may be eſtabliſhed relative to the transfer of the funded ſtock of the United States.

9th. A ſufficient ſum of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them, by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in purſuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congreſs herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the Treaſury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.
jan. 12. §